



[NUMBER 1232.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

It is proposed that the Tutor shall be an Inmate of the Family, and it is necessary that his character, conduct, and manners be unexceptionable, and that he be unincumbered with a Family.

Notice is Hereby Given,
THAT the Firm and Partnership of
BEALE & Co. was dissolved on
the 31st of December last, when the In-
terest of **Mr. THOMAS BEALE** in that
Establishment ceased, but all documents
signed at Canton by the late Firm up to the
9th Instant, inclusive are hereby declared
valid by the remaining Partners, **A-**
LEXANDER SHANK and **CHARLES**
MAGNIAC, who will henceforth carry on
the business under the Firm of

Shank and Magniac.

CANTON, 10th January 1816

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

BY private Sale, as she lies off this
Port, the Portuguese Brig Investigator,
just arrived last from Bengal with all
her Masts, Yards, Sails, and Stores com-
plete for Sea.

The Investigator is a Manilla strong built
Vessel twelve months old, and Coppered
four months ago, sails remarkably well,
and altogether is a fine Sea Boat.

Further particulars, and her Inventory
may be made known at **SIR ROGER**
D'FARIA'S Office Nesbitt Lane.

Bombay, 22d March 1816.

FOURTEENTH

Calcutta Lottery.

LIST of Prizes drawn amongst the
Tickets of this Lottery disposed of
by Messrs **SHOTTON, MALCOLM &**
Co. at Bombay.

No. 1406 Prize of Sicca Rupees 20,000.
1149 ditto of Sicca Rupees 10,000.
3044 ditto ditto 5000.

Prizes of Sicca Rupees 1000 each.

No. 1417. 2613. 5140. 5174.

Prizes of Sicca Rupees 500 each.

1116. 2642. 5133.

Prizes of Sicca Rupees 250 each.

1195 1200 1458 2607 2614 3008 3011
3040 5144 5163 5189 5193.

Prizes of Sicca Rupees 125 each.

1101 1105 1111 1121 1124 1125 1133
1134 1136 1144 1150 1153 1154 1155
1161 1164 1165 1168 1171 1173 1177
1187 1190 1197 1405 1414 1421 1441
1446 1447 1453 1465 1468 1469 1472
1476 1490 2601 2603 2616 2618 2619
2622 2623 2625 2637 2643 2653 2656
2663 2668 2674 2675 2677 2680 2693
3001 3006 3012 3015 3017 3026 3027
3029 3034 3035 3041 3047 3049 3050
3056 3057 3064 3068 3071 3072 3074
3077 3079 3082 3083 3085 3087 3094
5114 5121 5124 5128 5141 5147 5150
5152 5157 5160 5162 5165 5168 5171
5180 5198 5199.

(Signed) **A. TROTTER,**

Superintendent of Calcutta Lotteries.

Calcutta 6th March 1816.

The above Prizes will be discharged at
the Office of Messrs. **SHOTTON, MAL-**
COLM & Co. at 110 Bombay Rupees
per 100 Siccas, after a deduction of 12
per Cent, in conformity with the first Ar-
ticle of the Scheme of the Lottery.

Bombay 30th March 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE DISPOSED OF BY
PRIVATE SALE

A NEAT Bengal built CURRICLE,
with a pair of handsome strong
Gray ARAB HORSES and Harness
complete, price 2000 Rupees.

For further particulars enquire at Mr.
Higgs's Stables.

Bombay, April 6th 1816.

A CARD.

NEXT Friday, being good Friday,
it is particularly requested, that all Ad-
vertisements intended for insertion in the
COURIER of Saturday the 13th. may be
sent to the **COURIER** Office by 2 o'clock
on Thursday the 11th.

MADEIRA WINE, LISBON D.O. AND PORT D.O.

SIR ROGER D'FARIA has for Sale
in his Godowns opposite to the Go-
vernment House, a very excellent Stock of
the above Choice Wines imported lately
from Bengal by the Ships *Bombay Mer-*
chant, Grab Pembroke and Lovely Fish,
which Wine is warranted to be pure,
and genuine from the very respectable
Portuguese Houses, and pretty Old, and
mellow for immediate use, being chosen
in Bengal by a Competent Judge for this
Market.

RUPEES PIPE.

Madeira pretty Old from 450 to 550 Ditto.
Lisbon ditto, at - - - 300 Ditto.
Port,—direct from Oporto in

Quarter Casks at - - - 125 each.
Ditto Ditto in fifths at - - - 100 each.

The above Madeira and Lisbon may be
had in Half Pipes, and the same in Bot-
tles 6 Dozen Chests.

Madeira from - 20 to 25 Rs. per Doz.

Lisbon at - - - 16 Do. Do

Port, of high flavour bot-
tled at Oporto at - - 17 Do. Do.

Bombay, 26th January 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

*Additional Subscribers in aid
of the Waterloo fund.*

AMOUNT of SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY PUBLISHED.	R's.
James Henderson, Esq.	100
Colonel Morris, ...	100
Major Cox, ...	100
Lieut. G. T. Gordon, ...	30
Lieut. J. Farquharson, ...	20
Lieut. G. A. Rigby, ...	20
Mr. D. Carnegie, ...	50
Mr. T. Tod Mardon, ...	50
Major C. Hodgson, ...	50
Lieut. Falconer and Detachment of Artillery 2 Days Pay and allowances	59
Lieut. Melville & officers and men of Detachment of the B. E. Regt. 2 Days Pay and allowances, ...	169
Captain W. Sandwith, ...	40
Lieut. F. Price, ...	25
Captain H. Smith, ...	100
Lieut. Hammond, ...	50
Cornet T. Wilkinson, ...	50
Assistant Surgeon G. Gordon, ...	50
Major Mackenzie, ...	50
Lieut. Pattinson, ...	30
Captain Montresor, ...	32
Captain Midford, ...	32
Lieut. J. W. Falconer, £2 or	16
D. E. Milward, £2 or	16
Assistant Surgeon E. Stephenson, ...	20
Lieut. D. Capon, ...	20
Ensign Morse, £2 or	16
Major Kennedy, ...	100
Lieut. M. E. Bagnold, ...	30
Lieut. Pierce, ...	20
Assistant Surgeon R. H. Kennedy, ...	30
Lieut. W. Shaw, ...	30

Contributions by Natives of Surat.

Meer Sudorrd Deen Khan Bahadoor, 200
Seth Lukmedas Jugurchundas, ... 10
Turwaree Urjoonjee Nathjee, ... 200
Runsallee Maneekchund Roopchund, 120
Munchurdas Dwakardas, ... 125
Atmaram Bhookun, ... 125
Herubhsee Bhugteedas, ... 100
Dunjabhae Laldas, ... 150
Brigdas Bethaldas, ... 71
Feerozshah Dhunjashah, ... 100
Samul Bychur, ... 50
Hurgokindas Nuthobhaw, ... 50
Ardesher Dhunjeeshah, ... 50
Damodhur Jaetadas, ... 31
Purshotum Keesoor, ... 31

DIVINE SERVICE will be perform-
ed at the Church every Morning
at ten o'clock, during the ensuing Pas-
sion-week, and on Easter Monday and
Tuesday following.

Bombay, April 3d 1816.



GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27th MARCH 1816.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE furlough granted to Lieutenant Colonel Cor-
sellis on the 15th of October last is extended to the
15th of May next.

Bombay Castle, 29th March 1816.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is
pleased to direct that Major General Henry Parker
Lawrence, resume the Command of the Province of
Guzerat.

Bombay Castle, 30th March 1816.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is
pleased to direct that the following appointment take
place.

GENERAL STAFF.

Captain Benjamin Dutton to act as Deputy Quarter
Master General of the Army until further orders.—
Date of appointment 27th March 1816.

Bombay Castle, 1st April 1816.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is
pleased to grant Mr. Warburton Conductor of Ord-
nance his discharge from the Honorable Company's
Service on his providing a Substitute, and to permit
him to remain in India under the usual Securities.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble

the Governor in Council

J. FARISH,

Sec. to Govt.



BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1816.

We congratulate our Readers on the
successful termination of the Nepal
War, and on the advantageous Treaty
which we have made with the Sovereign
of that State; the principal Articles of
the Treaty (which we have given at
length under the proper head) are the
relinquishment of all claims by the Ne-
palese to the Lands which were the sub-
ject of discussion before the war; the
cession of the Territories which form the
Terace and Kamaoon; with the exception
of Bootwulphas, and the engagement to
employ no subject of any European or
American State, without the consent of
the British Government.

It appears, from the more minute de-
tails of the intelligence brought to India
by the Orient which appear in the latest
Calcutta papers; that a Sloop of War was
under Orders for India at the time of the
departure of the Orient, which was to
convey the first regular mail, under the
provisions of the late respecting the trans-
mission of Letters to this Country. Se-
veral Vessels also were to leave England
during the month of October for India,
whose arrival may now be daily expected:
amongst others, a private trader called the
Agamemnon of the burthen of about 500
tons appears to be destined for Bombay
direct.

For the late arrivals at Madras, and
the few additional particulars which they
have communicated to us, we beg to refer
to our Madras head.

We understand, that a Charity School
has been lately established at Penang on the
same excellent plan as that lately insti-
tuted at this Presidency. The Bombay
School Society is the only one in India,
we believe, supported solely by the vo-
luntary contributions of individuals, and
where no Salaries are paid excepting to
the Master and Mistress of the School;
the manner in which it is directed is most
admirable, and the liberal patronage it
has received is very creditable to the In-
habitants of this Settlement.

We observe in the London statements of
the collections on account of the battle of
Waterloo, a blank entry has been made for the

Eastern settlements and colonies. We are
happy to find that there is a prospect of filling
up this blank, in a manner most honorable to
the children as well as to the parent, and that
the British establishments in the East, will
take a place in the list, equally creditable to
themselves and Great Britain.

We observe that the King of the Nether-
lands has made the following appointments;
Admiral Kikkert Governor General of Gu-
ranos and its dependencies, General Des-
dels of the Dutch Forts on the Coast of Guinea;
and Baron Vander Capellen, of Batavia.

The Duke of Orleans had returned to
Paris, where he was well received. Con-
siderable importance is attached to this event
by the journalists, French as well as Eng-
lish.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED—March 30th, Ship Moholur,
Nacquadah Hawjee Ebrahim from Penang.

Ditto April 3d, Portuguese Ship Loyal Por-
tuguese, Syrang Merjee Dawoodjee from De-
maun.

SAILED—March 30th, Ship Eliza, Capt.
J. Cowan to Calcutta.

ARRIVALS—Lieut. A. W. Browne B. N. C.
Ditto Surgeon R. Hayes B. N. C.

DEPARTURE—Lieut. J. H. Dunsterville Aid-
de-Camp to the Right Hon'ble the Governor.

BIRTH—At Merut, on the 12th of March, the Lady
of Major Ludlow, of a Son and Heir.

DEATH—On the 28th June last, on board the Al-
bion, in his passage from Calcutta to England, for the
recovery of his health, first Lieutenant Thomas Ri-
chardson of the Bombay Marine.

MADRAS.

DEATHS—On the 16th instant, at Myrtle Grove,
the residence of her son Edward Gordon, Esq. and in
the 60th year of her age, Mrs. L. A. A. Gordon, re-
lict of the late William Gordon, Esq. Surgeon on this
Establishment, whose memory will ever be revered
and lamented by her disconsolate family and forrowing
friends; and whose death will indeed be deeply re-
gretted by most of those who had the happiness of be-
ing acquainted with her; and the poor and needy will
have great reason especially to bewail her loss.—An
assemblage of virtues constituted this excellent Lady's
moral character.—Her heart was tenderness and huma-
nity itself; her friendship warm, steady and disinter-
ested; her benevolence universal; and her integrity
invincible.

At Kypauk, on Monday the 18th instant, aged 62
years, Mrs. Blyth, wife of Mr. Thomas Blyth, Deputy
Sheriff, after a very long and painful illness, which
she bore with the most pious and christian resigna-
tion. She was an affectionate wife, a tender mother
and a sincere friend. Her humane and benevolent
heart was ever open to the wants of the poor, who
with her friends will most sincerely lament her death.

LATE EUROPE MARRIAGES.

At Cheltenham, Captain Stirling, of the Honorable
the East India Company's 7th Bengal Native Cavalry,
to Marianne, second Daughter of the late John Ur-
quhart, of Elness, Esq.

At Hurst church, Robert Morgan, Esq. of Bedford-
place, to Rachel Catherine, only Daughter of Doctor
Nichols, of Hinton-House, Wilts.

At St. James's church, George Henry Viscount
D'Ambrose, to Louisa, Daughter of the late Richard
Barnell, Esq.

At Glamis church, James Steele, Esq. of the
Hind of St. Vincent, to Helen Cecilia, eldest Daugh-
ter of R. Barker, Esq. of Prospect, county of Cork.

At west Ham, John Pritchard, Esq. of Norwich,
to Susan, eldest Daughter of John Nyres, Esq. of
Stratford, Essex.

At Tottenham, Robert Podmore, junior, Esq. of
Whitehall, Chiswick, Essex, to Jane, the youngest
Daughter of John Thompson, Esq. of Clay hill, Tot-
tenham, Middlesex.

At St. Mary's, Battersea, Surrey, John Lidyard
Phillips, Esq. of Milkham, Wiltshire, to Sarah,
Daughter of Mr. Jofeb H. Bewell, of Battersea.

At St. George's Bloomsbury, George Darling, Esq.
of Brunswick square, to Jane, youngest Daughter of the
late John Lyall, Esq. of Findon, Sussex.

At St. Dunstan's Stepney, Wm. Thomas, Junior,
Esq. of Queen's Street, Cheapside, to Miss Smith, of
Bedford.

At St. Pancras' Church, Wm. Petrie, Esq. Deputy
Commissionary General, to Margaret, eldest Daughter
of the late Henry Milton, Esq. of Enfield.

At Battersea, Thomas Hodgkin, Esq. to Mrs. Davis.

At Camberwell Church, R. Nates, Esq. late of the
Royal Fusiliers, to Cecilia, second Daughter of Mr.
Henry Bean, of Camberwell Grove.

At St. Dionis, Back church, Henry Millington, Esq.
of the Inner Temple, to Miss Carter, of Brabant Court,
Philpot Lane.

At Hackney Church, Skinner Turner, Esq. of Fleet
Street, to Anne James Bowman, Daughter of the late
William Bowman, Esq. of Clapton.

At Chick, Donbigshire, Mr. Hamilton, of Henrietta
Street, Covent Garden, Solicitor, to Miss Davies, of
Chick.

At Blackworth, in the County of Dorset, the Ho-
norable Captain Noel, R. N. Son of Sir George Noel,
Bart. of Exton Park, Rutland, and the Right Honorable
Baroness Bathurst, to Miss Woodley, eldest Daughter
of the late William Woodley, Esq. Governor of Barbice.

At Paris, Alexander Strahan, Esq. Assistant Com-
missary General, British Army, to Tonne Horneau

Frederick Maria Handeler de Beford, youngest Daughter of Antoine Pierre Handeler de Beford, Esq. Merchant, Paris.

A. Stonehouse, Edward Lewis, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law, to Jane, Daughter of the late Thomas L. Coker, Esq. of Wenbury-house, in the County of Devon.

At Edinburgh Thomas Ormiston, Esq. of Glenburn-hall, to Jane Mary, eldest daughter of the late Captain Tyrie R. N.

At the same place, Mr. William Burn, architect, to Eliza, daughter of the late Neil Macvicar, Esq.

At Glasgow, William Kippen Esq. to Marianne, daughter of John Aitken, Esq. of Westerton.

At Goven, David Crawford, Esq. of Cefnock Bank, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Daniel Wardrop, Esq. of Greenhugh.

At Salton Manse, the Rev. John Ramsay Ormiston to Miss Mary Johnston, eldest daughter of the Rev. Andrew Johnston, Salton.

At Paisley, Robert Cochran, Junr. Esq. merchant, to Mary, eldest daughter of Adam Keir, Esq. banker.

At Edinburgh Mr. James Scott, surgeon, 3d royal veteran battalion, to Miss Agnes Scott, daughter of the late Mr. John Scott, W. S.

At Edinburgh, Alexander Smith, Esq. merchant, Glasgow, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Innes, Esq. of Durrie.

Captain Sir C. W. Chalmers, Bart. of the royal navy, to Mrs. Scott, widow of the late E. Scott, Esq. of Calcutta.

Captain Robert Scott, of the Hon. E. I. India Company's marine service, to Miss Isabella Scott, daughter of the late Archibald Scott, Esq. of Ufau.

Captain James Henderson, of the E. I. India service, to Miss Black, daughter of John Black Esq. M. D. Kirkcaldy.

At Dells, James Haig, jun. Esq. of Locheris, to Margaret, eldest daughter of J. Philip, Esq. of D. H.

At Milnfield, Mr. J. M. Tavish Solicitor in Inverness, to Catherine, daughter of Alexander Macdonnell, Esq. of Milnfield.

Lieutenant A. Fraser, of the 73d regiment, to Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. Douglass Campbell, Kilmichen.

At Glasgow, Alexander Gibson, Esq. of Aberdeen, to Jessie, third daughter of Alexander Galloway, Esq. of Durrie.

EUROPE DEATHS.

At Harnersmith, William Keene, Esq. formerly of South Audley-street, aged 69.

In George-street, Hanover-square, an advanced age, J. S. Copley, Esq. R. A.

At his Brother's house, in Holborn, William Langdale Esq.

At his house at Hampstead, sincerely lamented, Mr. John Edward, F. S. A. in his 73d year.

At Ewell, aged 69, the Rev. John Myers, Rector of Walton, on the Hill, and Vicar of Witely, in the County of Surrey.

At her house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Mrs. Exley in the 82d year of her age.

At his apartments in Conduit-street, in the 80th year of his age, Captain William Mathews, of the Royal Navy, second Son of George Mathews, Esq. of Spring Vale, in the County of Devon.

Dr. Clarke, of New Burlington-street.

At his house in York-street, Portman-square, James Begbie, Esq. of the Old South Sea House.

At Milnfield, David Pryer, Esq.

On board the General Hewitt, on the 12th July, Archibald G. J. Tod, Esq. of the Honorable East India Company's Service.

At Edinburgh, on the 22d August, Miss Grized Stone, daughter of the late James Stone, Esq. Paisley.

At Donnington, on the 19th August, Mr. David Stanhouse, Writer.

At Greenock, on the 19th August, Mr. Nathaniel Graham, a native of Barrie, in Galloway, aged 98 years.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Elizabeth Loshian, widow of Dr. William Loshian, former minister of Canongate.

At Kilmarnock, in Scotland, the Rev. Henry Robertson, D. D. many years minister of that parish.

At Kilmarnock, Sutherlandshire, Duncan Sutherland, Esq.

At Henly-in-Arden, Mrs. Grahame, widow of the late Rev. James Grahame, author of the Sabbath and several other poems.

David Aitken, Esq. of Anchorhead, late of the Honorable East India Company's military service in Bengal.

At Craig Lodge, Haddington, John Dudgeon, Esq. of East Craig.

A. Ayr, Thomas M'Clelland, Esq. agent for the bank of Scotland.

At Brechin, Thomas Molison, Esq. Provost of the town.

At Aberdeen, Professor William Dunsan, of King's College, Aberdeen.

At his house, Camden place, Bath, Lieut.-Colonel John Home, of C. Birmingham Law, late in the service of the Honorable East India Company.

At Ventnor-house, near Pebley, Robert Gordon, Esq. writer to the Signet.

At West Sandwich, in Shetland, aged 25 years, Paul Robertson, Esq. of Giffburgh, much and justly regretted.

At Port Royal, Jamaica, at the house of his Father, Charles Wood Smith, Esq. aged 21 years, Lieutenant of His Majesty's ship Tartar, a youth of considerable promise in his profession, he was the second Son of Colonel J. F. S. Smith, commanding the Royal Artillery in Jamaica.

At Montreal, Canada, in her 61st year, the Lady of Sir John Johnson, Bart. Superintendent General and Inspector General of Indian Affairs in British North America.

Madras Intelligence.

MARCH 21, 1816.

Fort St. George, 3d February 1816.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

It having been represented to Government that payment on the Family Certificates of many Officers who proceeded on Foreign Service, particularly on the Expeditions to the French and Dutch Islands in the years 1810 and 1811, had been continued after their return to the Coast without any stoppages or remittances having been made to correspond with those payments;—it being also understood that stoppages on account of Family Certificate payments for the periods previous to the return of Officers to the Coast, were in many instances omitted: The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to call

upon all Officers, whose Families or Agents have continued to receive payments on their Certificates in the cases in question, to take immediate measures for discharging the debt incurred by them in consequence, by payments into the Office of the Paymaster of the Station at which they may be doing duty, reporting fully to the Paymaster, for the information of the Military Auditor General, the nature of the arrangement which they may have in contemplation for that purpose.

Officers against whom balances are standing on the above account, will be careful to relieve themselves from the further responsibility which must attach to them from any additional delay in the adjustment of their Family Certificate accounts.

MARCH 1, 1816.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish in General Orders, the following Extracts of Letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 16th June and 14th July 1815.

Letter dated 16th June 1815.

Para. 139.—In consequence of the numerous applications which have been preferred to us by our Servants on leave of absence in this Country for advances of money on loan, we think it proper to call your attention to our orders in the Military Department, of the 25th February 1808, upon this subject.—Those orders declared our determination not to make any pecuniary advances to Officers at Home beyond what they are allowed by the existing Regulations of the Service, and you were required to publish them in General Orders to the Army: but as a resolution of this description in order to be generally known to a body which is continually receiving an accession of new members should be occasionally republished, and being fully persuaded that a strict observance of this resolution will prevent much trouble and inconvenience, besides loss to the Company; we direct that our orders above adverted to be in future circulated for the information of the Army in the month of January, in every year; and we shall take the necessary steps for reminding Officers who may arrive in England upon furlough, of our determination upon the subject in question.

Letter dated the 14th July 1815.

Para. 3.—We are of opinion that the pensions granted to Natives not Military, by which we mean all Natives not borne upon the Rolls of the Adjutant General's Office as fighting men, are often unnecessarily large, and with a view to guard against that species of abuse in future, we direct that no Native not enrolled as a fighting-man and for whom pension is not made by the existing Invalid Regulations, be allowed more than half the average salary received by him during the last 3 years of his servitude."

4.—We direct that no increase be made to the existing salaries of any Staff Officer without our previous approbation, and we take this opportunity of apprising you of our fixed determination to order the refund of all salaries and allowances which do not meet with our concurrence; and we desire that this our intention may be made known to every Officer or other Person to whom you may grant any allowance dependant upon our sanction, so that the Individual may be aware that he is liable to be called on to refund whatever sums he may receive under such circumstances, in case of the allowance not being approved of by the Authorities at Home."

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain John Morgan of the 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Persian Interpreter to the Officer Commanding the Nizam's Subsidiary Force.

MADRAS.

The Barossa, Captain Hawkey, anchored in the Roads on Monday evening last, having left England the 15th of July, the Cape of Good Hope about the end of the first week in December, and touched at Negapatam on the way up the Coast.—on the passage hither from the Cape, the Barossa, we understand, encountered a hurricane which lasted about 16 hours; and during a part of the time was exposed to considerable danger; she, however, weathered it without sustaining any very material damage.—The following is a List of the Passengers by this Ship.

Mrs. Hawkey and Child.—Miss E. Goldingham.—Miss Weston.—Miss Farrer.—Captain Hawkey, R. N.—Major Clifton, 20th Regiment, died at the Cape.—Mr. F. Orme, Free Merchant.—Messrs. Greyah, Merchant.—Mr. L. Whyte, died at Sea.—Mr. J. White.—Mr. Miller.—Lieutenant Simmonds, 6th Regiment N. I.—Mr. R. Scott, Writer.—Mr. Douglas, Cadet.—Mr. P. Herbert Free Marine, left at the Cape.—and Mr. Mitchell and Child.

His Majesty's Ship Cornwallis, Captain O'Brien, left the Roads for Madraspatnam, on Sunday last; conveying three companies of H. M. 30th Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Maxwell.

The Brig L'Amilie, Captain Saint Faust, sailed on the evening of the 13th for the Mauritius and France.

PASSENGERS.—Captain and Mrs. Rancland, M. Surgeon Anderson, and Mr. James Cochran.

MARCH 23.

The Country ship Princess Charlotte, from Madras, arrived off Portsmouth on the 24th of September.

On the 19th of September, the following Ships arrived at Deal and sailed for the river.

Honorable Company's Ships Lady Castle-reagh, Larkins and Coldstream, from Bengal; Surrey, Cambridge and Isaac Todd, from Bombay Bay and China.

Private advices also mention the safe arrival of the Albion and Emma, from Bengal.

MARCH 25.

On Saturday last arrived the Commerce, Captain Dolge, from the Mauritius, left the 11th of February.

Prior to the sailing of this ship, a vessel from Bordeaux, left the 18th of October—had arrived.—The Intelligence received thro' this channel, fully confirms the prior accounts, of every thing being perfectly quiet in France. The Army of the Allies had been withdrawn from Paris as before mentioned with the exception of the English under His Grace the Duke of Wellington who, for the present, formed the Body Guard, it is said, of His Majesty Louis XVIII.

CALAIS it is likewise mentioned had its Military Duty performed by the English Forces.

It is further stated that East and West Florida, had been ceded to Great Britain.

MARCH 23.

The arrival of the Barossa, Captain Hawkey, does not materially add to our Intelligence from England.—This Ship has had a long passage and experienced very bad weather off the Mauritius—the Packets of Letters brought to this Presidency were delivered on Tuesday from the General Post Office.—The Public Priests are mostly filled with accounts of rejoicing for the glorious Victory of Waterloo—and extend to the 13th of July inclusive.

The Waterloo Subscriptions in England we observe commenced with the following donations.

Honorable East India Company, £. 5000
Bank of England, ... 5000
City of London, ... 2000
Committee at Lloyd's 10,000 £. 3 per Cent, Consols.

His Majesty's Frigate Malacca, Captain Henderson, arrived at Portsmouth on the 5th of June, and Lady Hood landed on the 6th of that month, quite well. This Ship conveyed the first intelligence of the destruction of the Bengal by fire at Point de Galle.

The Anniversary Dinner of the Highland Society of Madras, took place at the Pantheon on Thursday Evening.—On account of the indisposition of the Right Honorable the President—Colonel E. M. Murray, was unanimously called to the Chair. The Dinner and Wine were excellent and reflect the highest credit on the Stewards who had the arrangement of the entertainment.—The Company did not separate, until a late hour yesterday morning.—The following were among the Toasts given on the occasion, accompanied by appropriate tunes from the Garrison Band.

1. The King.
2. The Prince Regent.
3. The Queen and Royal Family.
4. The Memory of Sir R. Abercromby and those who fell with him on the 21st of March 1801.
5. The Highland Watch and the Survivors of the 21st of March.
6. The Kirk of Scotland.
7. The Land of Cakes.
8. The Duke of Albany and the Army.
9. The Duke of St. Andrew's and the Navy.
10. The Parent Society.
11. Sir John Abercrombie, the founder of the Madras Highland Society.
12. Our absent President, the Right Hon. Mr. Elliot.
13. The Highland Society of Scotland.
14. The Land of Roast Beef.
15. The Land of Potatoes.
16. The Duke of Wellington, and the Heroes of Waterloo.
17. His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop.
18. The immortal memory of Sir William Wallace.

19. The Countess of Loudon and the Female Members of the Highland Society.

20. Lord Moira and the Governments of India.

21. The Earl of Strathern and the Royal Scots.

22. Our English and Irish Guests and may the Rose, the Shamrock & the Thistle for ever flourish united.

Several other loyal and appropriate toasts followed, which we do not remember—and a Roll concluded this festive and national Banquet.

Calcutta Intelligence.

FORT WILLIAM,

MARCH 15, 1816.

THE TREATY OF PEACE between the British Government and the Rajah of Nipaul concluded at Segowley, on the 2d of December 1815, and ratified by the Governor General in Council on the 9th of the same month, having been finally ratified by the Rajah of Nipaul, and the ratifications having been duly exchanged between Major General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B. Agent of the Governor General, and the accredited Agents of the Government of Nipaul, in the British Camp before Muckwanpore on the 4th Instant, a copy of the Treaty is published for general information.

TREATY OF PEACE between the Honorable East India Company, and Maharajah Bikram 8th. Rajah of Nipaul, settled between Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw, on the part of the Honorable Company, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by His Excellency the Right Honorable Francis, Earl of Moira, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, one of his Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, appointed by the Court of Directors of the said Honorable Company, to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies; and by Sree Gooroo Gujraj Misser and Chunder Seekur Opadeea, on the part of the Maharajah Girmaun Jode Bikram Sah Behauder Shumsher Jung, in virtue of the powers to that effect, vested in them by the said Rajah of Nipaul.

WHEREAS War has arisen between the Honorable East India Company and the Rajah of Nipaul, and whereas the parties are mutually disposed to restore the relations of Peace and Amity, which previously to the occurrence of the late difference, had long subsisted between the two States, the following Terms of Peace have been agreed upon.

ARTICLE 1st.

There shall be perpetually Peace and Friendship between the Honorable East India Company and the Rajah of Nipaul.

ARTICLE 2d.

The Rajah of Nipaul renounces all claim to the lands, which were the subject of discussion between the two states before the war, and acknowledges the right of the Honorable Company to the Sovereignty of those lands.

ARTICLE 3d.

The Rajah of Nipaul hereby cedes to the Honorable East India Company in perpetuity all the undermentioned Territories, namely;

First. The whole of the low lands between the rivers Kali and Rapi.

Secondly. The whole of the low lands (with the exception of Boowul Khass) lying between the Rapi and the Gunduck.

Thirdly. The whole of the low lands between the Gunduck and Cooshah, in which the authority of the British Government has been introduced, or is in actual course of introduction.

Fourthly. All the low lands between the river Meichee and the Teesah.

Fifthly. All the territories within the hills Eastward of the River Meichee, including the Fort and Lands of Nagree and the pass of Nagaree, leading from Morung into the hills, together with the territory lying between the pass and Nagree. The aforesaid territory shall be evacuated by the Goorkah Troops within forty days from this date.

ARTICLE 4th.

With a view to indemnify the Chiefs and Bahadurs of the state of Nipaul, whose interests will suffer by the alienation of the lands ceded by the foregoing Article, the British Government agrees to settle Pensions, to the aggregate amount of Two Lacks of Rupees per Annum, on such Chiefs as may be selected by the Rajah of Nipaul, and in the proportions which the Rajah may fix. As soon as the selection is made, Sunnuds shall be granted under the Seal and signature of the Governor General for the Pensions respectively.

ARTICLE 5th.

The Rajah of Nipaul renounces for himself his Heirs and Successors, all claim to, or connexion with the Countries lying to the west of the river Kali, and engages never to have any concern with those Countries or the inhabitants thereof.

ARTICLE 6th.

The Rajah of Nipaul engages never to molest or disturb the Rajah of Seccem in the possession of his territories; but agrees, if any differences shall arise between the state of Nipaul and the Rajah of Seccem, or the subjects of either, that such differences shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, by whose award the Rajah of Nipaul engages to abide.

ARTICLE 7th.

The Rajah of Nipaul hereby engages never to take or retain in his service any British Subject.

nor the subject of any European or American State, without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 8th.

In order to secure and improve the relations of Amity and Peace hereby established between the two States, it is agreed that accredited Ministers from each shall reside at the Court of the other.

ARTICLE 9th.

This Treaty, consisting of Nine Articles, shall be ratified by the Rajah of Nipaul, within fifteen days from this date: and the Ratification shall be delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, who engages to obtain and deliver to the Rajah the Ratification of the Governor General within twenty days, or sooner, if practicable.
Done at Sougouwe, on the 2d day of December, 1815.

(Signed) PARISH BRADSHAW,
Lieutenant-Colonel, P. A.

Red Seal
of the Rajah
of Nipaul.

(L. S.) GOOROO GUJRAJ MISER.

(L. S.) CHUNDER SEECUR OPADDEAH.

Published by Command of His Excellency
the Governor General in Council:
J. ADAM,
Sec. to the Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL. FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 15, 1816.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that a Royal Salute and three Volleys of Musquetry be fired at all the principal Stations of the Army, in honor of the Conclusion of peace between the British Government and the Rajah of Nipaul.

J. ADAM,
Sec. to the Govt.

MARCH 14.

We have already given a brief account of the state of the London Market during September and October. The subjoined extracts from Commercial letters will serve to supply any deficiency observable in our former remarks:

LONDON, 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1815.

Of Indigo there have been cleared from the Warehouses in last month 2570 chests; which leaves as nearly as we can ascertain—of past sales, 10,003 chests.
Declared for October, 2,287 ditto.
Per Hewitt, and London, 220 ditto.
Per Phoenix, and Thalia, 2,400 ditto.
About 1400 are on the ships before arrived, not yet declared, 1,400 ditto.

Making about, 18,290 chests: exclusive of the importation per the Kingmill and Emma, quantity unknown; and Abdon, 2968.

It is said that the price of Indigo has considerably declined within these few days, we doubt if more than 95 h. to 96 h. could be obtained for it now. It will probably soon decline further. Our public funds are without fluctuation, since last quoted, dollars are at 55h. 7d. per oz.

11TH SEPT. 1815.

We shall in due time give you the brokers report on examining these parcels of silk. The market for Bengal Silk, as indeed for every thing of Eastern produce except cotton, is uncommonly dull at present;—the real good and fine qualities are however in some demand, and likely to increase from the small supply of Company's finer qualities at next sale, and the present limited stock of fine Italian in market. There were 916 bales in the Warehouses on the 1st instant, of which 7805 bales have not been brought to sale.

The importation of Indigo into Calcutta as mentioned in this, and increased by subsequent reports, has greatly exceeded our expectation. We count on 80,000 to 90,000 maunds as the extreme annual consumption of Europe, and it is a frequent subject of regret with us, that it is impracticable to restrain the cultivation within more circumscribed limits, persuaded as we are, that were the produce not to exceed 80,000 maunds, they would sell for a larger sum than any increased quantity pouring annually upon our market.

It is now said that the Cape of Good Hope is to be opened to the Cape with letters, and others to proceed thence to India; so that the Cape will become the depository of all the home-ward and outward correspondence of India and Europe. If this be carried into effect at fixed and invariable periods, we think it would conduce to general satisfaction.

You give us extracts of Mr. ———'s remarks on the objection made to his propa-

ration of lac dye, which may, we doubt not, be perfectly just, but in the apathy which prevail at present among our dyers on the subject of this article (and which will probably not be readily overcome while cochineal maintains its present reduced price of 35 to 36h) we fear all arguments, or statements of facts will be disregarded and negatory. We cannot even draw attention to it from those who have heretofore shewn every disposition to forward our views by experiments and testimonies. They consider it but time lost to prosecute the subject, and we apprehend that from the gradual, but slow, consumption of the very few chests that have been latterly purchased, the reputation and value of these drugs must be duly established. It shall, you may assure Mr. ———, be our endeavor to give validity to his statement; and we have some thoughts of engaging Dr. Baneroff, to write a Pamphlet on this topic; wherein he may hold forth its intrinsic merits to the public, in such a way as to excite more general attention, without compromising his own interests by revealing the secret he professes to possess. This would we hope be rewarded by those interested in its manufacture with alacrity.

The duty on American Cottons remains as it stood at 2d. per lb. The reduction of 1d. per lb. applies to East India Cottons only.

Your statement of the Indigo imported and exported is of much weight in enabling us to arrange the periods of bringing on our sale to the best advantage. It does not however tally with the quantity arrived, but ignorant as we are of the shipments on the Kingmill, Emma, and the fleet at St. Helena, we are unable to draw a satisfactory conclusion from the information you have supplied. It is evident that you do not make sufficient allowance for the number of chests which though shipped for Indian Ports, still find their way home. Every ship from Madras and Bombay brings some Bengal Indigo. The Upton Castle has near 300 chests on board. We wish much to ascertain, as early as we can, the quantity which may be expected to arrive by the months of August and February, as our Autumn and Spring Sales will usually take place in the first week in October and April. If your report of the exports stated the chests by each ship, it would tend to assist this object. From the statement of stock at Market on the 1st instant, in one of our late letters you will see that we know of about 11,255 chests for sale, independently of the old stock in the Warehouses. From this we may deduct perhaps 3500, intended for the October sale, leaving 7755 for the spring sale to which will be added, as we gather from your letter, about 7000 chests more of 4 maunds each—Total chests 18,255 accounted for from the 21,000 chests of 4 maunds, which you estimate to be the whole shipments to Europe, which leaves near 3,000 for the fleet at St. Helena, and the two ships now arrived. These data fix the quantity that will be for sale in the Spring, at about 18,000 chests exclusive of Madras manufacture. This is too heavy a quantity for a single sale, and must prevent the prices rising next spring much beyond their present standard.

LONDON, 9th October, 1815

We have not been able to ascertain the number of chests cleared out last month, but we find the quantity exported in September, was 408,85 lb.—1362 chests.

The stocks of silk in Warehouse on the 1st instant, appears to be; of old 1008.

Unfold 8277 9285
Bales.

The Company have reduced their up set price for China silk 2 sh. in the lb.; which we are sorry to observe, and are indeed surprised at it, as the market for such silk looks very steady at last sale prices.

Our public funds have experienced some rise since our last notice of them. The 3 per cent consols, are to-day at 58½—annuity at 102.

The Company have been shipping very large quantities of specie for China—The price for dollars is now 55h. 6d.

| Cal. Gaz.

The following advices from Holland contain some valuable information in regard to the state of Commerce in that quarter, and the occupation of the Eastern Islands by the Dutch.

AMSTERDAM, 5th SEPT. 1815.

According to an arrangement with the British, we renounce all our old settlements on your Coasts: whether our ships will be admitted in your ports, we do not know, but

our East India Company being dissolved, all Vessels arriving from the East Indies of what nation ever have free admittance in ours—So that you may find opportunities by Americans or others to recur to our Markets.

Indigoes have continually declined in consequence of successive sales in London of the very indifferent qualities of which they were composed—indeed the common sorts so much abound that they are thrown away for nothing; we must therefore recommend you to send us only of the fine and middling, as the inferior though ever so low will leave a loss. Cotton wares have also been greatly depreciated at the present low prices; the demand is reviving, and we expect them rather higher. Cotton wool is much looked for. In Sugars also much is doing, though with great supplies this Article is likely to go something lower.

Our settlements on the coast seem to be given up, and we are only to recover Java as the Molucca Isles. Baron Vaidr Capelle, a very active clever man, is to be governor general, and to embark very soon. His intention seems to be to maintain the changes made by the British, and to make a free port of Batavia. The Chinese trade is again given to a Company, but as long as there is no stock for raising a Company, it remains to individuals under certain restrictions. We sent a ship to China last year which we expect home very soon.

Our readers will regret to observe by the accompanying extract of letters from London, that the vintage had greatly failed at Madeira last season.

LONDON, 11th Oct.

We subjoin an extract from a letter of our correspondent Mr. Edwards of Madeira, respecting this year's vintage of Wine in that Island. It is as follows:

Our hopes of a good vintage have been again blasted. On the North side of the Island, a gale of wind has destroyed the new shoots of the vines, and on the South side half the quantity of bunches of Grapes have not come forward, and the other half should by this time be full grown, but the greater part of them are not larger than Currants. If at the Wines have lost their strength, for the weather has been excellent. There is little Wine now for sale, and that very dear. I expect the price to rise to £7 or £8 per pipe for old Wines next year, and I send this information principally that you may apprise your correspondents not to sacrifice the Wines in their hands.

We understand on the authority of private letters from England, that the Postmaster General had made the necessary arrangements for carrying into effect the provisions of the late Ship Letter Act, in as far as they referred to the establishment of regular packets for transmitting home correspondence to this country; and that a sloop of war, the Chanticleer or Charette, was to sail with the first mail, only a few days after the despatch of the Orient. Advices from mercantile houses in London give reason to believe that the original packet vessels would come only as far as the Cape, whence others would convey the mails to India; in which case that colony would become the entrepot for all intercourse by letter between the Mother Country and her Asiatic settlements. It is earnestly to be desired that the uncertainties at present existing in the dispatch and receipt of Europe letters, and the consequent frequent disappointment to all parties, may be speedily remedied by a surer and more effective mode of conveyance. The evils of the present system have been recently exemplified in the arrival of the Orient and Minotrel, which although the bearers of the English correspondence of all September and October, did not we believe in the whole deliver more than thirteen hundred letters.

The Mauritius Papers received since our last publication, notice the arrival of two Ships from France laden with Wine at Port Louis. The introduction of the trial by Jury will be an advantage to the Inhabitants they could have little expected a short time since—and we doubt not, the praiseworthy exertions of their most esteemed Governor, in forwarding the introduction of every article that can tend to the advantage of the Colonists, together with the mild influence of the British Laws, will render that Island, one of the most valuable acquisitions obtained by Eng-

land, in reward for her late meritorious exertions.

The introduction of the Silk Worm, an account of which, will be found under its proper head—does the greatest credit to Government, who appear to have spared no pains to obtain that desirable object—and the breed of Bufaloes as tending to abridge human labour—cannot fail being of the greatest utility, on the introduction of the English Laws on the subject of the Slave Trade. The Colonists appear to be truly sensible of the gratitude due to Mr. Farquhar, as is expressed in the paper of the 30th December, which after having given the letters of Lords Castlereagh and Bathurst on the termination of hostilities with France, thus proceeds.

"The termination of Naval warfare which we have the heartfelt satisfaction of being the medium of announcing, and the certain prospect of universal Peace, are subjects for sincere congratulation, and afford us the brightest hopes of future happiness under the paternal administration of our beloved Governor, whose anxious solicitude for the prosperity and welfare of the colony, has been illustrated by a series of benefits that claim our admiration and eternal gratitude."

MAURITIUS GAZETTE, Dec. 23.

PORT LOUIS.

Speech of His Excellency the Governor to the Grand Jury, on Saturday the 2d Instant on the opening of the Admiralty Court for the trial of crimes committed at Sea.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY.

In calling upon you for the first time to discharge the important functions of Grand Jurymen, it will no doubt be expected that at Chief Commissioner of this Court, I should explain in a few words the beneficent views of our Gracious Sovereign in conferring on this Colony the important privilege of being tried by Jury in such cases as are to come before you.

The Institution of a Grand Jury is the Palladium of the British subject against oppression, it places the Plaintiff and Defendant on equal footing, that equal Justice may be done between them—"The British Law considers that the Judge—the Witnesses and the Jury—are more likely to be influenced by the Crown than by the Defendants, and therefore the Law has ordained that at the Prosecution of the Crown, no man shall be criminally questioned, unless a Grand Jury upon their own knowledge, or upon the evidence given them, shall give a verdict, that they really believe the accusation true."

Thus then innocence is safe by the benignity of British Law even from trial, for the trial does not begin until at least twelve of you, unanimously decide after mature consideration of the evidence, that in your unbiased consciences you believe the Person guilty—For this then you are summoned.

Such are the singular and unequalled privileges of British subjects, and such are the rights of our Gracious Monarch as bestowed on his adopted Children in these Colonies. You will shew yourselves worthy of the inestimable favour by the calm, unclouded and resolute performance of your important duty—you will shew by the example of just punishment that you are determined to carry into the fullest execution the Acts of the Legislature for the final extinction of the odious traffic in Slaves by convincing such as may still persist in this Crime that Punishment will inevitably follow their offences—you will shew that the Innocent may approach this Tribunal without apprehension and the guilty leave it without complaining of injustice.

It is unnecessary for me to enter farther into this subject as my learned Colleague in this Commission, Judge Smith, will explain to you the Acts of Parliament for the abolition of the Slave traffic; the Jurisdiction of the Court; and the nature of your Duties—But I may add that our proceedings this day cannot fail to have the most marked and lasting effect upon the Character and prosperity of these Colonies; they will I trust shew to the whole Empire, that His Majesty's adopted Subjects, are equally dauntless, calm and incorruptible in carrying the Acts of Parliament into execution, and that in none of His Majesty's Colonies does crime find less countenance or Law more reverence.

B O M B A Y:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES, OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Order

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1816.

MAURITIUS GAZETTE, — Dec. 30.

PORT LOUIS.

The Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that the following observations relative to the management of the Silk Worm, be printed for general information, as it is hoped that the production of Silk may form a valuable accession to the means of augmenting the prosperity of this Colony.

It may be necessary to premise that the last annual Radanagore Silk Worm has been introduced into the Mauritius, at the solicitation of His Excellency, through the protecting kindness which the Right Honorable Earl Moira has extended to these Colonies—and that the Eggs of these Silk worms have been chiefly entrusted to the care of Mr. Chazal, whose late travels in India enabled him to introduce the best species of Mulberry Trees, and who has already succeeded in hatching the Eggs. This Gentleman will with the greatest readiness supply Silk Worms to such of the Inhabitants as are already possessed of the proper species of the Mulberry, for their growth and propagation, and he will give Mulberry slips to such Planters as wish to enter into this new branch of cultivation, or Eggs may be had on application to Charles Telfair Esq. Private Secretary to His Excellency, at Reduit.

The Radanagore Worm will probably be hatched in February or March—it has been furnished by the Honorable East India Company's Resident at that Station, and the Resident has added a most intelligent sketch subjoined, of the mode adopted there for treating the worm from its earliest period till the formation of the Cocoon, and also the mode of winding off the Silk.

An early occasion will be taken of drawing the attention of the Colonists to the cultivation of the Indian Bamboo Rajah, for the construction of Houses, and to the multiplication of the race of the Buffalo, as eminently serviceable for the labours of the fields and roads in these Colonies.

These objects have been successfully introduced here by the last ships from Calcutta.

RESIDENTS CORRESPONDENCE.

To
R. C. PLOWDEN Esq.
Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Sir,
I beg to inform you, for the information of the Board, that I this day dispatched under charge of Currim Chaparris, a supply of Eggs, the production of the large annual Cocoon, they were layed in the Month of April, they should be hung up in the cabin of the ship, but the Eggs should on no account be taken out of the pots or exposed to the air till wanted to be hatched which the Chaffys do here early in the Month of February, at which time the Mulberry leaves begin to spring out, I am sorry to say I have not been able to get a man to go to the Mauritius.

I am &c.
(Signed) W. WATTS,
Resident.

Radanagore, 21st July 1815.

To
R. C. PLOWDEN Esq.
Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Sir,
In reply to your letter, I beg leave to submit the following remarks regarding the rearing of Silk Worms.

The receptacles or apparatus in use here for the rearing and hatching of Silk Worms are—1st. The small Dallah on which the young worms are hatched, with the leaves of the mulberry chopped very fine and strewn over them, the leaves to be renewed twice in the 24 hours. They are to be fed in this manner five days, and then removed to the Colah or large Bamboo frame, the leaves being scattered over as before, but not chopped, tho' the mode of cleaning them is a tedious office, it must be punctually attended to, and done every day, by throwing out their dung and the mulberry leaves and fibres, and substituting fresh—this may be performed at any time of the day, but the early part of the forenoon is the best time; in the course of another five days the third change takes place, when they must be thinned and distributed among the other Coolahs or frames, and the fourth or last change in five days more, thinning and distributing them among the Coolahs each time in the proportions mentioned underneath, feeding and cleaning them as described before. The Worms are to be thinned and shifted into fresh Coolahs for the sake of allowing them, as they grow large, room for

the purpose of feeding at large, and exercising themselves, which is essential to their health, the leaves must be also plentifully supplied, because if stinted in their food they will never thrive afterwards. According to the above statement, it is necessary to thin and shift the Worms into different Coolahs, if in the first instance there are 4 Coolahs, on the first change they must be distributed among 8—on the second change 16—on the third change 32—and on the fourth among 64 Coolahs, the leaves plentifully supplied once during the day and once during the night, until after the fourth change, when they begin to show signs of their being about to spin, which is easily perceivable from their transparent limber color—they must then be taken out and put into the spinning frames called Fungs, and unless rainy, exposed throughout the day to the sun air, on the following day after a little exposure to the sun, the Cocoons are to be taken out of the frames and placed in Coolahs taking great care that they are not put one over the other, and the Coolahs deposited in a dry place, on the sixth day they will be fit for winding off—the Cocoons that are to be wounded off, if proposed to be kept for any time must be baked in an oven slightly heated, otherwise the moth will eat its way through.

The information required in the 2d Paragraph can only be answered in general terms, the Silk that is for the most part wound off at the salatures, is from 8 to 24 Cocoons, it is wounded thro' hot water which by dissolving the natural gum has the effect of causing the web to part freely—the water should be kept at a regular heat.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) W. WATTS.
REIDENT.

Radanagore Factory, 4th August 1815.
(True Copies)

(Signed) R. C. PLOWDEN,
SECRETARY.

Extract from a letter from Mr. Cazal to His Excellency the Governor, under date the 19th December 1815.

"I have the satisfaction of announcing to your Excellency, that I already have more than fifty Silk Worms, quite lively and healthy, and even supposing that the remainder should not turn out well, I can venture to warrant that this quantity is sufficient to assure to the Colony the benefit which your Excellency is desirous of procuring it.—The Eggs hatch but ill, and only a small number daily—change of climate is doubtless the cause, * for the Mulberry which shoots forth its first leaves in India in February, does it here in September, and it will not be earlier than in a year or two that these precious Worms can be perfectly used to the climate.

* Note.—This is accounted for perhaps, by the correspondence, which shows that the eggs do not hatch naturally until February or March—being Eggs of Annual Silk Worms.

Extract from a Letter from Mr. Cazal, to His Excellency the Governor, bearing date the 26th December, 1815.

The two capital Buffaloes you sent me are in health, they appear to like our quarters, and this is another benefit conferred on us. The high and humid parts of the Island where Bullocks cannot be reared, will by this, be indebted to you for milk and draught cattle which were wanting.—The Silk Worms also get on well; they hatch irregularly; but I already have five hundred that are quite healthy, and can with confidence assure you that your beneficent intentions will be accomplished, and that the Colony will to you owe this new branch of industry which until now had been in vain attempted to be introduced.

Port Louis, 21st Dec. 1815

By Order, E. A. DRAPER,
Acrg. D p. Sec. to Govt.

COURTS MARTIAL.

Extract from the confirmed Proceedings of a General Court Martial assembled at Masulipatam, on Tuesday, the 11th day of September, and continued by adjournments until Tuesday, the 24th day of October 1815, by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. Commander in Chief, and of which Colonel George Bowness of the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry is President.

Charges preferred by me against Lieutenant Sandon of His Majesty's 86th Regiment, viz.

1st.—For ungentlemanly and unofficerlike conduct, in breaking his word of honor to the Pay Master of the Regiment, who advanced him a sum of money to enable him to march with the Regiment

from Vellore on or about the 28th August 1814, in the presence of two of his Brother Officers, who were called for the special purpose of witnessing Lieutenant Sandon's pledge of honor to Pay Master Cope, that his Wine bills should not exceed ten Pagodas a Month, until the money advanced was liquidated.

2d.—For dishonorable conduct in attempting unjustly to withhold from a Private Soldier of His Majesty's 86th Regiment (of the name of Griffiths) five Pagodas, given into the hand of Lieut. Sandon (on or about the 1st day of March 1814) by Lieutenant O'Reilly, 1st Battalion 18th Regiment Native Infantry, for the purpose of paying the Soldier for castrating a Horse.

3d.—For disgraceful and unofficerlike conduct, in employing the Mefman of the Regiment to get him some cloth in April 1814, under a promise to pay for it in one month, and for quitting his quarters in January 1815, without paying for the same, and then not until Major Marston commanding the Regiment sent the Mefman, and likewise directions to Captain Williams commanding Detachment, to desire that Lieutenant Sandon should be sent back to the Head Quarters of the Regiment, if he did not immediately discharge the Mefman's demand.

4th.—For unofficer and ungentlemanlike conduct, in suffering himself to be kicked by Lieutenant Kirkland of the same Corps, on or about the 27th April 1814, and allowing three days to elapse without asking the least notice of it, until the circumstances had become the common conversation of the place, and he had likewise been requested to withdraw himself from the Mef until the unpleasant affair was settled.

(Signed) D. MARSTON,
Major, 86th Regt. Comdg.

By Order:
(Signed) P. VANS AGNEW,
Dep. Adj. Gen. of the Army.

MASULIPATAM.

July 17, 1815.

SENTENCE.—The Court finds the Prisoner, Lieut. Sandon of His Majesty's 86th Regiment, guilty of the whole of the 1st Charge as preferred against him, except that the march of the Regiment from Vellore took place on or about the 28th August 1813, instead of 1814, as therein stated.

In respect to the 2d Charge, the Court acquit the Prisoner of dishonorable conduct, but find him guilty of unjustly withholding from a Private Soldier of His Majesty's 86th Regiment, of the name of Griffiths, five Pagodas, given into the hand of Lieutenant Sandon, (on or about the 1st day of March 1814,) by Lieutenant O'Reilly, 1st Battalion 18th Regiment Native Infantry, for the purpose of paying the Soldier for castrating a Horse.

In regard to the third charge, the Court is of opinion on the Prisoner is guilty of reprehensible conduct in employing the Mefman of the Regiment to get him some cloth in April 1814, under a promise and likewise to pay for it in one month, and for quitting his quarters in January 1815, without paying for the same, and then not until Major Marston commanding the Regiment, sent the Mefman, and likewise directions to Captain Williams commanding Detachment, to desire that Lieut. Sandon should be sent back to the Head Quarters of the Regiment, if he did not immediately discharge the Mefman's demand; but acquit him of disgraceful and unofficerlike conduct, as set forth in the said Charge.

The Court finds the Prisoner not guilty of the 4th Charge, and do therefore acquit him of the same.

The Court having found the Prisoner Lieutenant Sandon, guilty in the above instances, do, by virtue of the Rules and Articles of War for the better Government of His Majesty's Forces, adjudge and Sentence him to be suspended from rank and pay for six calendar months and to be reprimanded by the Commander in Chief in such manner as His Excellency may deem proper.

(Signed) G. BOWNESS,
Colonel and President.

(Signed) T. WREN,
Deputy Judge Advocate.

Approved and Confirmed:
(Signed) T. HISLOP,
Lieut. General.

In publishing the foregoing Sentence, the Commander in Chief feels it to be his duty to mark in General Orders the impressions which a sentence, so inadequate to the finding of the Court, has made on his mind.

On the first Charge, Lieutenant Sandon of His Majesty's 86th Regiment, is found guilty of breaking his word of honor deliberately pledged before two of his Brother Officers, and the circumstances under which so solemn a pledge was made & broken, tend only to aggravate the disgraceful nature of the act. Had this been the only Charge proved against Lieutenant Sandon, it would have merited a more serious sentence than has been awarded by the Court Martial for the three offences of which it has found him guilty.

On the 2d Charge, Lieutenant Sandon, is convicted of unjustly withholding five Pagodas from Private Griffiths of the 86th Regiment, and the Commander in Chief has been surprised to find, that such conduct is not considered by the Court as dishonourable to a British Officer. Allowing full weight to what Lieutenant Sandon alleges in his defence on this Charge, it would appear that, deeming it advisable to absent himself from the Regiment for a time, in consequence of an "unpleasant affair" with Lieutenant Kirkland (which is the subject of the Fourth Charge,) he had no ready means of defraying the expenses of the excursion, but by making use of the money which had been entrusted to him for Griffiths; he

therefore did apply to this purpose the five Pagodas in his possession, which were in fact the property of the said Private Griffiths, and consequently was unable to pay when the soldier preferred his claim. There appears nothing in the circumstances which led to the unjust detention of the money (and its application to Lieutenant Sandon's use) which in the slightest degree divests the act of its dishonourable character.

With respect to the 3d Charge, Lieutenant Sandon is found guilty of again breaking his word, having prevailed on the Mef Butler, to pay a Cloth Merchant's bill for him, under a promise of refunding the amount in one month: he withholds payment for nine months, and at last only discharges the debt on compulsion. If such transactions as these are not considered by a General Court Martial as unofficerlike and disgraceful, it is much to be feared that the high sense of honor which has heretofore distinguished the Officers of the British Army, will soon give place to conduct and principles disgraceful to the Gentleman, and which the nice discriminating sense of honor, cherished by the Officer of the British Army as the characteristic of their profession, should need but to be detected to disqualify the degraded individual from again assuming the unequivocal character which every person bearing His Majesty's commission must preserve without a stain.

The General Court Martial assembled at Masulipatam, of which Colonel Bowness is President, is dissolved.

Extract from the Proceedings of an European General Court Martial assembled at Secroole, Benares, on Monday the 12th day of February 1816, by order and in virtue of a Warrant under the Hand and Seal of the Right Honorable the Earl of Moira, K. G. Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India, for the trial of Brevet Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel Francis Rutledge of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, and all such Prisoners as may be brought before it, and continued by successive adjournments until the 26th day of February, 1816.

President.—Colonel Hardyman, H. M. 17th Regiment of Foot.

Deputy Judge Advocate General.—Captain Tickell, 5th Regiment N. I. and Deputy Judge Advocate General at Dinapore.

Charges.—Colonel Francis Rutledge, 1st Battalion 3d Native Regiment, placed under arrest on the following Charges.

DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS.

1st. In having up to the month of November 1815, withheld from the men under his Command, the annual Halfmouthing due to them for the years 1813, 1814, 1815.

2d. In not having paid to men drafted from the 1st Battalion 3d Native Regiment in the new Corps, the stoppages made from them on account of Halfmouthing, the Halfmouthing then not having been delivered out.

Scandalous Conduct unworthy of an Officer and a Gentleman.

1st. In embezzling a portion of the money stopped for the Regimental purpose of Halfmouthing from the men so drafted from the 1st Battalion 3d Native Regiment into new Corps.

2d. In having up to the month of November 1815, embezzled the sums of money stopped for the Regimental purpose of Halfmouthing to the Soldiers under his Command, for the years 1813, 1814, 1815.

By order of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adj. Gen.

Additional Charge.—For scandalous conduct unworthy of an Officer and a Gentleman.

In having up to the month of January 1816, embezzled the sums of money stopped from certain men of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Companies 1st Battalion 3d Native Regt. for the Regimental purpose of Halfmouthing for the year 1809,—the said men on the 1st January 1816, not having received Halfmouthing, for the year 1809, or any sum in lieu thereof.

By order of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adj. Gen.

FINDING AND SENTENCE.

The Court having duly weighed and considered the Evidence in support of the Prosecution and what the Prisoner Brevet Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel Francis Rutledge, has urged in his defence, and the testimony adduced in his exculpation, are of opinion, that he is guilty of the whole of the First Charge.

The Court are of opinion that he is guilty of the whole of the 2d Charge, excepting in as much as it states him to have been guilty of "Scandalous Conduct,"—and of so much they do therefore acquit him.

With respect to the Additional Charge, the Court with reference to what has been recorded on their Proceedings are of opinion that they were not warranted by the Annual Mutiny Act in taking cognizance of the same.

The Court therefore having found the Prisoner guilty of the whole of the two Charges, exhibited against him, with the exception of "Scandalous Conduct,"—and which are in breach of the Articles of War, and do adjudge him the said Brevet Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel Francis Rutledge, to be dismissed the Service, and further to forfeit the arrears due to him on account of his Pay, so far as may be sufficient to make good the deficiency occasioned by the embezzlement found, amounting to about the sum of Seven Hundred and Fifty Rupees Nine Thousand Five Hundred.

(Signed) F. HARDYMAN, Colonel,
and Lieut.-Colonel H. M. 17th
Foot and President.

(Signed) SAMUEL TICKELL,
Captain 8th Regt. N. I.,
Deputy Judge Advocate
General at Dinapore and
Chunar conducting the trial.
MOIRA.

(Signed) A True Extract:

C. J. DOYLE, Mil. Sec.
The essential quality of the proceedings into which Colonel Rutledge has suffered himself to be betrayed, is decisively exhibited by the opinion pronounced. The justly measured sentence of the Court will be a sufficient indication that no excuse of accidental interruption can be admitted for withholding from the Soldier that which is his due, and that no plea will be heard which shall endeavour to represent as a legitimate perquisite gains drawn by a commanding Officer

